

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 41. Vol. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1814.

[Vol. 28.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY
F. BRADFORD JR.

WOOD, &c. WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 200 cords of BLUE ASH or HICKORY, to be delivered at his Brewery, in the course of the summer and fall.

He also wishes to hire from next September or October, for six months or longer, four or five smart and active BLACK MEN, to work in the Brewery. None but those of good character will be engaged. For such, liberal wages will be given.

Wanted also to hire, by the year, a COOPER who understands making tight Casks. Liberal wages will be given for an attentive good workman.

JOHN COLEMAN,
Lexington Brewery.

Lexington, June 9, 1814.

FOR SALE at the Brewery, two large PUMPS, each 23 feet long, with Iron Rods and Bands complete. 24-tf

PAYMASTER'S NOTICE.

It being represented to me by the parties concerned that in my notice of Aug. 10, 1814, published in the Reporter, I have appointed payment to be made at places very inconvenient to a large portion of the men, and I find I have not given myself sufficient time between the payments to make the needed arrangements, the times and places designated below I have in consequence appointed—where and when I shall attend, prepared to pay off the different companies and request the captains will notify their men accordingly.

Capt. Leamon's comp. Sept. 1, at Paris.
Dudley's do 8, Frankfort.
Duvall's do 15, Georgetown.
Baker's do 22, Capt. Baker's.
Mason Civ. Mason Civ.
Philips's do 29, Flemingsburg.
Gray's do Oct. 6, Yung's Tavern, Bath co.
Morrison's do 13, Nicholasville.
Arthur's do 20, Mount Vernon.
Rock Castle co. h. h.
ROBERT C. RESPESS,
Paymaster to the 10th regt. K. M.

August 22, 1814.

TO THE PUBLIC

Prime Soap & Candle Factory.

THE subscriber having engaged in the above line, able and experienced journeymen from Philadelphia, and having now his establishment in full operation, and on an extensive and useful plan, offers for sale to CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and OTHERS, any quantity of excellent soap and candles (dip and mould) warranted equal in every respect to any manufactured in the Eastern states, and which, on inspection and fairly analysed, will be found to have all the requisite quality, and composed of the best materials. Purchasers may be supplied on the most advantageous terms, by calling on him, examining the present stock, and judging for themselves at his manufactory in Lexington.

THOMAS TIBBATS.

N. B. I will give the usual cash prices for Tallow, Hoglard, Kitchen Grease, Ashes, Potash and all such articles as necessary to the above establishment.

Lexington, March 24th, 1814. TH T. 13-tf

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them. 19-tf May 10, 1813.

MORRISON, BOSWELL & SUTTON

Have just received a large Assortment of GOODS.

In addition to their former stock; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash.

ALSO ON HAND

A large quantity of SAIL DUCK & SEINE TWINE.

Nov. 15, 1813

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase three or four hundred cords of WOOD, to be delivered at their Steam Mill in course of the ensuing summer and fall. They also wish to purchase a few thousand bushels of Stone Coal, to be either delivered at the Mill or some convenient landing on the Kentucky river.

JOHN H. MORTON & Co.

Lexington Steam Mill, April 15

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES.

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-tf

WANTED to hire at the Lexington Manufacturing Company TWENTY WHITE WEAVERS—Also TWENTY NEGROES acquainted with weaving, and several NEGRO BOYS from 7 to 12 years old.

Also wanted several apprentices to the spinning and weaving business—To those of 17 years old, liberal wages will be given, and the opportunity of learning a good trade—Apply to

R. MEGOWAN,

Agent for the Lex. Manufacturing Co. 35-tf

August 29.

Garrard County, oct.

POSTED by Timothy Roerty, on the Hickman road, a dark bay horse, 8 or 9 years old, about 14-3-4 hands high, a small star in his forehead, some saddle spots, branded on the right buttock, thus, R—appraised to \$30, before me this 21st day of April, 1814.

295* ENOCH KEMPER, j. p. 2 *

CASH WILL BE GIVEN

For Six or Eight

LIKELY NEGRO BOYS,

From 14 to 18 years of age.—None will be purchased unless first rate.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 22.

34-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will commence taking in BARLEY on the first of September at his Brewery in Lexington.—He will also purchase HOPS in large or small quantities.

JOHN COLEMAN.

July 18, 1814.

29-tf

LEFT L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813

36-tf

AGENCY & COMMISSION BUSINESS, BOOK-KEEPING, AND ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED.

THE Subscriber has been several years in the capacity of a Book-keeper, in the course of which occupation he had various intricate and complicated concerns placed in his hands, which he has adjusted with much satisfaction to the parties, whereby he is induced to open an Office for the conducting business as a General Agent and Book-keeper. Relative to the former, he undertakes to get Notes Discounted, collect Debts, and transact any kind of agency concerns; and with respect to the latter, he will arrange books that have long been neglected, and in the greatest confusion. He will also keep Books in a correct and neat manner, by the month or year, posting them as often as the nature of the establishment require.

Gentlemen who may trust the subscriber with their business, may rest assured that the strictest secrecy will be observed by

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Next door to William Essex and Son's Bookstore, and opposite the courthouse.

July 11, 1814

38-tf

DR. ROGERS' ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS & BITTERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOT being endowed with a peculiarity of genius and Medical skill sufficient to warrant an attempt of offering to the public universal remedies, and denouncing the idea withal as unsafe and impossible; the subscriber will therefore (as every candid Physician ought) confine himself to select remedies only, and with this view, he would present to the public his anti-bilious Pill and Bitter, which composition is from the Vegetable Kingdom, and is the result of twenty years practice and research in the field of medicine. The object of the proprietor of this Medicine is to correct the Bile as well as to evacuate the redundancy of it, and help the digestive powers and to make it safe, sure and easy to nature, aiding her as an hand-maid, which is absolutely all the Physician can do or ought to attempt. It is an indispensable duty of every individual to attempt the prevention of disease and to effect it in such way as not to exhaust the powers of life. The cause of disease is usually debility either direct or indirect, the effect of disease is debility, the operation of remedies usually prescribed debilitates; here then we add debility to debility and frustrate nature, of course our own design, & this management is too frequently to be lamented, as every observer of the operation of Medicine must acknowledge.—The reverse of this is intended by the use of the anti-bilious Pill and Bitter; and the best test of its efficacy is its demonstrative effect.

GEORGE ROGERS.

Sold only in Lexington by Wm. Essex & Son.

NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening at his store next door to Tilford, Scott and Trotter's, a large and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the spring season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail; among these goods may be found some choice articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No. 10,
Waldron's Grass and Corn Seythes,
Elegant fancy patterns of New-England cotton cloth,
Stripes and Plaids,
A variety of fashionable Straw Bonnets,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Mantuas, Levantine and Virginia Silks,
Fancy Muslins,
Linen Cambricks,
Assorted Silk Velvets,
Do. Do. Ribbands,
Elegant new patterns of Paper Hangings,
Queens and Glass Ware,
China, Tea and Table Sets,
Ironmongery of every description,
Groceries,
Teas of the best quality,
Best Coffee,
Segars of all kind,
Iron and Nails,
Currying Knives,
Carriers' Pishers,
Vennering Saws, & Cut Saws, Mill Saws,
Whip Saws, Hand Saws,
And a great variety of spring fancy Goods.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of good Cotton Bagging ready for delivery.

WANTED,

A few tons of good clean HEMP, for which the highest price will be given in money.

March 22, 1814

12-tf

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves for their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore furnished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-tf

JUST PUBLISHED
And for sale at this office and at W. Essex's Book-Store,

"An Epitome of the Commentaries of Sir Wm Blackstone on the Laws of England, adapted to the practice in the U. States"

From the Aurora.

VOLUNTEERS—AND MILITIA.

Ever since the Cossack devastation at Washington, but more especially since the monstrously humiliating surrender of Alexandria, the eyes of our fellow-citizens seems to be opened; there is but one sentiment in society at large, and that is to resist to the last gasp the plunderers of our cottages and the despoilers of our edifices. When the gallant and ever-to-be-lamented Pike took the capital of Upper Canada, his soldiers found a scalp suspended with the mace near the speaker's chair in the house of assembly: that emblem of barbarity, that evidence of the savage murder of some fellow citizen, which was calculated to make our soldiers for a moment forget their duty; but no attempt was made to destroy the edifice, the officers had too much pride to be incendiaries, and the soldiers were too well acquainted with the character of their country to become ruffians. In Europe wars are not conducted even by the Cossacks of the Don in the barbarous way in which the present war is waged against us by the "bulwark of our religion"—there, regular battle is given and received, a town is besieged and given up, not to plunder, but to protection; here, on the contrary, we are warned against as if we were ferocious cannibals! Our wounded are massacred in cool blood! our officers asking quarter are denied it! and our towns when taken are burnt or sacked! Is there a man of any pride, of any honor, or of any feeling, that ought not to blot from memory all recollections that we sprung from such a nation? Is there a man that can hesitate to raise his arm in defence of his country, against such a merciless foe? Is there a man, that can now sit down coolly to decide who made war first, or why it was made? Is there a man that can withhold his aid, in person or in money, merely because the people thought proper, two years ago, to preper A. to B.

BATTLE OF ROCK RIVER.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Taylor to Gen. Howard, dated Fort Mifflin, Sept. 6th 1814

SIR—In obedience to your orders, I left Independence on the twenty second ult. and reached Rock River, our place of destination, on the evening of the 4th instant without meeting a single Indian or any occurrence worthy of relation.

On my arrival at the mouth of Rock River, the Indians began to make their appearance in considerable numbers; running up the Mississippi to the upper village and crossing the river below us, after passing Rock River, which is very small at the mouth, from an attentive and careful examination as I proceeded up the Mississippi, I was confident it was impossible for us to enter its mouth with our large boats. Immediately opposite its mouth, a large Island commences, which together with the western shore of the Mississippi, was covered with a considerable number of heroes; which were doubtless placed in this situation, in order to draw some detachments on shore. But in this they were disappointed, and I determined to adapt the plan which you had suggested—which was to pass the different villages as if the object of the expedition was Prairie du Chien, for several reasons—first that I might have an opportunity of viewing the situation of the ground to enable me to select such a landing as would bring our artillery to bear on the villages with the greatest advantage. I was likewise in hopes a party would approach us with a flag, from which I expected to learn the situation of affairs at the Prairie, and ascertain in some measure their numbers and perhaps bring them to a council, when I should have been able to have retaliated on them for their repeated acts of treachery; or if they were determined to attack us, I was in hopes to draw them some distance from their towns towards the rapids, run down in the night and destroy them before they could return to their defence. But in this I was disappointed—the wind which had been in our favor, began to shift about the time we passed the mouth of Rock River; and by the time we reached the head of the Island, which is about a mile and a half long it blew a perfect hurricane quarterly down the river and was with difficulty we made to land on a small island containing six or eight acres covered with willows, near the middle of the river and about sixty yards from the upper end of the large Island. In this situation I determined to remain during the night if the storm continued—as I knew the anchors of several of the boats in that event would not hold them and there was a great probability of their being drifted on sand bars, of which the river is full at this place, which would have exposed the men very much in getting them off even if they could have prevented their filling with water. It was about 4 o'clock in the evening when we were compelled to land and large parties of the Indians were on each side of the river as well as crossing in different directions in canoes. But not a gun was fired from either side. The wind continued to blow the whole night with violence accompanied with some rain; which induced me to order the sentinels to be brought in and placed in the bow of each boat—about daylight captain Whiteside's boat was fired on at the distance of about fifteen paces; and a corporal who was on the outside of the boat mortally wounded—my orders were if a boat was fired on to return it; but not a man to leave the boat without positive orders from myself—so soon as it got perfectly light as the enemy continued about the boat I determined to drum them from the island let their numbers be what they might, provided we were able to do so. I then assigned to each boat a proper guard, formed the troops for action, & pushed through the willows to the opposite shore, but those fellows who had the boldness to fire on the boats, declared themselves so soon as the troops were formed by wading from the island we were encamped on to the one just below us. Captain Whitesides who was

on the left, was able to give them a warm fire as they reached the island they had retreated to. They returned the fire a few moments, when they retreated. In this affair we had two men badly wounded; when capt. Whitesides commenced the fire, I ordered captain Rector to drop down with his boat and anchor between two islands, taking care not to suffer his boat to ground and to rake the island below with artillery, and to fire on every canoe he should discover passing from one shore to the other, which should come within reach. In this situation he remained about one hour, and no Indians making their appearance he determined to drop down the island about sixty yards, and destroy several canoes that were laying to shore. This he effected, and just on setting his men on board, the British commenced a fire on our boats with a six, a four, and two swivels from behind a Nole, that completely covered them. The boats were entirely exposed to the artillery which was distant about 350 paces from us. So soon as the first gun fired, I ordered a six pounder to be brought out and placed; but on recollecting a moment I found the boat would be sunk before any impression could be made on them from our cannon as they were completely under cover and had already brought their guns to bear on our boats—for the round shot from their six passed through it. Hempstead's boat and shattered her considerably. I then ordered the boats to drop down, which was done in order and conducted with the greatest coolness by every officer, and although exposed to a constant fire from their artillery for more than half a mile; so soon as the British commenced firing from their artillery, the Indians raised the yell and commenced firing on us in every direction, whether they were able to do us any damage or not, from each side of the river. Capt. Rector, who was lying to the shore of the island was attacked the instant the first gun was fired, by a very large party, and in a close and well contested contest of about fifteen minutes, they drove them, after giving them three rounds of grape from his three pounder. Capt. Whiteside, who was nearest to Capt. Rector dropped down and anchored nigh him and gave the enemy several fires from his swivel; but the wind was so hard down stream as to drift his anchor—Captain Rector at that moment got his boat off and we were then exposed to the fire of the Indians for two miles, which we returned with interest from our small arms, and small pieces of artillery whenever we could get them to bear. I was compelled to drop down about three miles before a proper place presented itself for landing, as but few of the boats had anchors sufficient to stop them in the river; here I halted for the purpose of having the wounded attended and some of the boats repaired, as some of them had been injured by the enemy's artillery. They followed us in their boats until we halted on a small prairie and prepared for action, when they returned in as great a hurry as they followed us.

I then collected the officers together and put the following question to them: Are we able with 334 effective men, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, to fight the enemy with any prospect of success and effect, which is to destroy their villages and corn? They were of opinion the enemy was at least three men to one, and that it was not practicable to effect either object, I then determined to drop down the river to the Desmoine without delay, as some of the ranging officers informed me their men were short of provisions, and execute the principal object of the expedition in erecting a fort to command the river. This shall be effected as soon as practicable with the means in my power, and should the enemy attempt to descend the river in force before the fort can be completed, every foot of the way from the fort to the settlement shall be contested.

In the affair at Rock river, I had eleven men badly wounded, three mortally, of whom one has since died.

I am much indebted to the officers for their prompt obedience to orders, nor do I believe a braver set of men could have been collected than those who compose this detachment. But sir, I conceive it would have been madness in me as well as direct violation of my orders to have risked the detachment without a prospect of success.

I believe I should have been fully able to have accomplished your views, if the enemy had not have been supplied with artillery, and so advantageously posted as to render it impossible for us to have dislodged him without imminent danger of the loss of the whole detachment.

I am much indebted to Lt. Carr, who was so good as to perform the duties of adjutant, for his activity in communicating my orders to the different companies and boats on all occasions, and must refer you to him for any further information you may wish to have relative to the affair.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ZA: TAYLOR,

B. Maj. Com. Detachment.

M'DONOUGH'S VICTORY.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Macdonough to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. ship Saratoga, Plattsburg Bay,

September 13, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to give you the particulars of the action which took place on the 14th inst. on this Lake.

For several days the enemy were on their way to Plattsburg by land and water, and it being well understood that an attack would be made at the same time by their land and naval forces, I determined to await at anchor the approach of the latter.

At 8 A. M. the look out boat announced the approach of the enemy. At 9, he anchored in a line ahead, at about 300 yards distance from my line; his ship opposed to the Saratoga, his brig to the Eagle, captain Robert Henley, his galleys, thirteen in number, to the schooner, sloop, and a division of our galleys; one of his sloops assisting their ship and brig, the other assisting their galleys. Our remaining galleys with the Saratoga and Eagle.

In this situation the whole force on

both sides became engaged, the Saratoga suffering much from the heavy fire of the Confrance. I could perceive at the same time, however, that our fire was very destructive to her. The Ticonderoga, Lt. Com. Cassin, gallantly sustained her full share of the action. At half past 10 o'clock the Eagle, not being able to bring her guns to bear, cut her cable and anchored in a more eligible position, between my ship and the Ticonderoga, where she very much annoyed the enemy, but unfortunately leaving me exposed to a galling fire from the enemy's brig. Our guns on the starboard side being nearly all dismounted, or not manageable, a stern anchor was let go, the bower cable cut, and the ship winded with a fresh broadside on the enemy's ship, which soon after surrendered. Our broadside was then sprung to bear on the brig, which surrendered in about 15 minutes after.

The sloop that was opposed to the Eagle, had struck some time before and drifted down the line; the sloop which was with their galleys having struck also. Three of their galleys are said to be sunk, the others pulled off. Our galleys were about obeying with alacrity the signal to follow them, when all the vessels were reported to me to be in a sinking state; it then became necessary to annul the signal to the galleys, and order their men to the pumps.

I could only look at the enemy's galleys going off in a shattered condition, for there was not a mast in either squadron that could stand to make sail on; the lower rigging being nearly all shot away, hung down as though it had been just placed over the mast heads.

The Saratoga had fifty-five round shot in her hull; the Confrance one hundred and five. The enemy's shot passed principally just over our heads, as there were not 20 whole hammocks in the nettings at the close of the action, which lasted without intermission two hours and twenty minutes.

The absence and sickness of Lt. Raymond Perry, left me without the services of that excellent officer; much ought fairly to be attributed to him for his great care and attention in disciplining the ship's crew, as her first lieutenant. His place was filled by a gallant young officer, Lieut. Peter Gamble, who, I regret to inform you, was killed early in the action. Acting Lieut. Vallette worked the 1st and 2d divisions of guns with able effect. Sailing master Brum's attention to the springs, and in the execution of the order to wind the ship, and occasionally at the guns, meets with my entire approbation, also Capt. Youngs commanding the acting marines, who took his men to the guns.—Mr. Beale, purser, was of great service at the guns, and in carrying my orders throughout the ship, with midshipman Montgomery. Master's mate Joshua Justin, had command of the 3d division; his conduct during the action was that of a brave and correct officer. Midshipmen Monteath, Graham, Williamson, Platt, Thwing and acting midshipman Baldwin, all behaved well, and gave evidence of their making valuable officers.

The Saratoga was twice set on fire by hot shot from the enemy's ship.

I close, sir, this communication with feelings of gratitude for the able support I received from every officer and man attached to the squadron which I have the honor to command.

I have the honor to be, &c.

T. MACDONOUGH.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy

Return of killed and wounded on board the U. S. squadron on Lake Champlain, in the engagement with the British fleet on the 11th of Sept. 1814.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Saratoga,	28	29
Eagle,	13	20
Ticonderoga,	6	
Preble,	2	
Borer,	3	1
Centipede,		1
Wilmer,		1
	52	58

Gunboats Nettle, Allen, Viper, Burrows, Ludlow, Alwyn, Ballard, GEO. BEALE, Jun. Purser.

STATEMENT of the American force engaged on the 11th of Sept. 1814.

Saratoga,	8 long 24 pounders	
	6 42 p. caronades	
	12 32 p. do.	Total 26
Eagle,	12 32 pound caronades & 8 long 18 prs.	
Ticonderoga,	8 long 12 pounders	
	4 18 do.	
	5 32 p. caronades	17
	7 long 9 pounders	7
10 galleys, viz:		
Allen,	1 long 24 pr. 1 18 pr. Colmb'd	2
Burrows,	1 24 1 18 pr. do.	2
Borer,	1 24 1 18 pr. do.	2
Nettle,	1 24 1 18 pr. do.	2
Viper,	1 24 1 18 pr. do.	2

Centipede, 1 24 1 18 pr. do. 2
Ludlow, 1 12 pr. 1
Wilmer, 1 12 pr. 1
Alwyn, 1 12 pr. 1
Ballard, 1 12 pr. 1

Guns 86

RECAPITULATION—14 long 24 prs.
6 42 lb. caronades
29 32 lb. do.
12 long 18 prs.
12 12 prs.
7 9 p.s.
6 18 lb. Columbiads

Total 86 guns.
T. MACDONOUGH.

STATEMENT of the enemy's force employed on the 11th September, 1814.

27 long 24 pounders
4 32 pound caronades
2 64 pound do.
2 long 18s on birth deck 39
Brig Linnet, 16 long 12 pounders 16
13 Gallies, viz.
Sir James Yeo 1 long 24 1 32 lb. car. 2
Sir Geo Prevost 1 do. 1 do. 2
Sir S. Beckwith 1 do. 1 do. 2
Broke 1 18 1 do. 2
Murry 1 18 1 18 2
Wellington, 1 18 1
Tecumseh, 1 18 1
name unknown 1 18 1
Drummond 1 32 1
Simcoe 1 32 1
3 name unknown 1 32 each 3

Total guns 95

Recapitulation—30 long 24 pounders
7 18
16 12
5 6
13 32 caronades
6 24
17 18
1 18 columbiad

Total guns 95
T. MACDONOUGH.

These Sloops were formerly the U. S. Growler and Eagle.

Head Quarters, 7th Military District,
MOBILE, Sept. 19, 1814.

SIR—I enclose you the General Order of the 15th inst. which gives you in detail, the glorious victory obtained by Major Lawrence and his little Spartan band, over the combined attack by land and water of the British, Indians, and Spaniards.

Major Lawrence, his officers and men, have filled my highest hopes. They have immortalized themselves. They are covered with glory.

I also enclose you copies of Col. Nicoll's Proclamation and orders, and those of Sir William Henry Percy.

Col Nicolls has lost an eye in the late engagement, and Sir William Henry Percy a ship, from which it is fair to presume we will not be troubled again with their Proclamations or orders.

I send those documents to you for publication.

I am respectfully your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com.

Col. Andrew Hynes, Adj. Gen. of the state of Tennessee.

P. S. The Fort was never summoned—and when the flag staff was shot away, then alone the land force attempted a charge.

On seeing it again raised, they backed out. Circumstances proving a determination to put the Garrison to the sword or Tomahawk.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Town of Mobile, Sept. 18, 1814.
Insp. Gen's office, 7th Military District,
GENERAL ORDERS.

Our companions in arms have triumphed over the enemy. At 4 o'clock P. M. on the 15th inst. Fort Bowyer, was attacked, by a superior British naval and land force, and the enemy was repulsed at all points.—The naval force consisted of two ships from 24 to 28 guns, mounting 32 pound caronades, 2 brigs, from 16 to 18 guns, mounting 24 pound caronades, with three tenders, all under the command of Com. Sir W. H. Percy. The land forces of the enemy consisted of one hundred marines, under the command of capt. Woodbine of the British army, and a battery of a 12 pounder and a howitzer, under the direction of a British capt. of the royal artillery. Our effective force opposed to the enemy was about 120 men, of whom not more than 90 were engaged.

The leading ship called the Hermes, Com. Sir W. H. Percy, having approached within the reach of our guns, our battery opened upon her; the guns of which were fired in succession as they could be brought to bear; and at 20 minutes after 4 P. M. the engagement became general. About this time the enemy on shore with col. Nicolls at the head of the marines, Capt. Woodbine at the head of their allies the Indians, and the Capt. of the British royal artillery, with his battery were put to flight by two discharges of grape and canister from a nine pounder. At 5 P. M. the com's ship swung head on, to our battery, when we were enabled to rake her so effectually, as to silence her guns. Having cut her cable by our shot, she drifted out and grounded stern on, within 700 yards, which again afforded us an opportunity of raking her, and we continued doing so while there was light enough to see that her colors were flying; just about sunset the other vessels cut their cables and stood off with a light breeze, under a tre-

mendous fire from our battery. At a quarter past 7 we discovered the commanders's ship to be on fire, and at 10 p. m. her magazine blew up.

We cannot ascertain the precise loss of the enemy, but from deserters, who came in the morning after the battle, we learn that the commander and only 20 men escaped from the Hermes—her crew being originally 170. That 85 were killed and wounded on board the Charon. The loss on board the brigs is unknown, but must have been very great from the circumstance of one of them being infinitely more exposed than the Charon. Our loss was four privates killed and five wounded. During the hottest part of the action our flag was immediately regained under a heavy fire of grape and canister and hoisted on a sponge staff and planted on the parapet. This achievement of our brothers in arms is dear to us, and calls for, and will have the gratitude of a grateful country! Our arms have triumphed over the enemy.—The brave officers, non-commissioned officers and privates under the command of the gallant major Lawrence, have done their duty, and in point of cool and determined courage their conduct cannot be surpassed.—There was but one feeling pervading every grade and rank throughout the whole action, and that was who should be foremost in the race of glory. With them the post of danger was the post of honor.

By command of Maj. Gen. Jackson.
A. P. HAYNES,
Insp. Gen. & Adj. General

By Lieut. Col. Edward Nicolls, commanding His Britannic Majesty's forces in the Florida.

Natives of Louisiana, on you the first call is made to assist in liberating from a faithless, imbecile government, your paternal soil. Spaniards, Frenchmen, Italians and British, whether settled or residing for a time in Louisiana, on you also I call to aid me in this just cause. The American usurpation in this country, must be abolished, and the lawful owners of the soil put in possession. I am at the head of a large body of Indians, well armed, disciplined and commanded by British Officers. A good train of artillery with every requisite, seconded by the powerful aid of a numerous British and Spanish squadron of ships and vessels of war. Be not alarmed inhabitants of the country at our approach—the same good faith and disinterestedness, which has distinguished the conduct of Britons in Europe (accompanies them here.) You will have no fear of litigious taxes imposed on you for the purpose of carrying on an unnatural, and unjust war; your property, your laws, the peace and tranquility of your country, will be guaranteed to you by men who will suffer no infringement of theirs; rest assured that these brave men, only burn with an ardent desire of satisfaction, for the wrongs they have suffered from the Americans, to join you in liberating these southern frontiers from their Yoke, & drive them into these limits formerly prescribed by my sovereign. The Indians have pledged themselves, in the most solemn manner, not to injure in the slightest degree, the persons or properties, of any but enemies to their Spanish or English Fathers. A Flag over any door whether Spanish, French or British, will be a certain protection. Nor dare any indian put his foot on the threshold thereof, under penalty of death from his own countrymen. Not even an enemy will an Indian put to death, except resisting in arms, and as for injuring helpless women and children, the red men by their good conduct and treatment to them will if it be possible, make the Americans blush for their more than inhuman, conduct, lately on the Escambia, and within a Neutral Territory.

Inhabitants of Kentucky, you have too long borne with grievous impositions.—The whole brunt of the war has fallen on your brave sons; be imposed on no more; but either range yourselves under the standard of your forefathers, or observe a strict neutrality. If you comply with either of those offers; whatever provisions you send down, will be paid for in dollars, and the safety of the persons bringing it, as well as the free navigation of the Mississippi guaranteed to you. Men of Kentucky, let me call to your view (and I trust to your abhorrence) the conduct of those factions, which hurried you into this cruel, unjust and unnatural war, at a time when Great Britain, was straining every nerve in defence of her own, and the liberties of the world; when the bravest of her sons, were fighting and bleeding in so sacred a cause; when she was spending millions of her treasure in endeavoring to pull down one of the most formidable and dangerous tyrants that ever disgraced the form of man; when groaning Europe was almost in her last gasp, when Britons alone showed an undaunted front, basely did those assassins endeavor to stab her from the rear, she has turned on them, renovated from the bloody, but successful struggle. Europe is happy and free, and she now hastens justly to avenge the unprovoked insults. Shew them that you are not collectively unjust, leave that contemptible few to shift for themselves; let those slaves of the Tyrant send an embassy to Elba, and implore his aid; but let every honest, upright American spurn them with merited contempt. After the experience of 21 years can you any longer support those brawlers for liberty, who call it freedom, and when themselves are free—be no longer their dupes, accept of my offer; every thing I have promised in this paper I guarantee to you.

on the sacred honor of a British officer. Given under my hand at my Head Quarters, Pensacola, this 29th of August, 1814.

(Signed) EDWARD NICOLLS.

* * For want of room, we are compelled to omit some of the documents accompanying Gen. Jackson's letter, which will appear in our next.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, K. on the 30th September, 1814— which if not taken out before the 1st January, 1815, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

Adams George
Adams Ely
Angus M. D.
Abernathy Blackstone
Allen Joseph

Riggs Mr.
Botner John
Blair John A.
Bush Boswell
Bumberger Michael
Blackburn W. B.
Barker Ann
Bowen Samuel A.
Buchanan Ann
Barrow Thomas
Bowles Isaac
Boyd John
Bryant Polly
Bennett Perkins
Brady Josiah
Bright George
Barnham Morris
Brown Major
Barren Richard
Beach John
Bryan Benjamin K.
Bartlett George
Baily Robert
Barklow William
Brown Abraham C.
Boulden Dr.
Blackburn Thomas
Beall R. O.
Roon Squire
Barkley James
Baxter William
Black Augustin
Brown James
Burch John

Carry John
Cabell Mary P. R.
Chambers James & Co.
Christie Albert
Clark Charles
Clark William
Chamberlain Elenora
Campbell R. Eliza
Colman W. H.
Coldwell Allen
Colvin Peluk
Craig James
Clark John
Cawdrey John
Chatburn Joseph
Caruthers Alex.
Craig Eligh W.
Cik. of Fayette C. C.
Downing Frans.
Dulaney H. F.
Davidson Joseph
Duvall James
Danton Elias
Daugherty James
Deeble E. B.
Dun Illick
Dunagan Solomon
Dowdon William

Ewell Le Roy
Edwards John
Eades James
Elliott James
Fleming John
Fleming James
Fergusin John Col.
Freeman Azel
Favor Silas
Favor Susannah
Gorham John
Guess Nat.
Grady Bartlett
Gordon George
Gahleger William
Gilmore Jane
Gwinne Caleb
Gayle Younger
Gray John
Gatwood Ann
Gant John W.
Givint Betty
Graham R. Major

Harris Anderson & Co.
Hart Nathaniel
Hart Augustus
Holmes Robert
Hickey Simon
Hundley Charles
Harrison Robt. C.
Hubbell William
Hull Katherine
Hopkins James
Holday Eliza
Hannon Jesse
Hanna Jno. H.
Hungerford Pana
Hawkins Warren
House John
Heronimus Eliza
Harding Lughue
Hawley Sibthia
Harrison S. E.
Hunt John
Hagin William
Hobbs Jacob
Hastings Benjn.
Holl way Zachariah
Heddlson John
Harris Nathaniel
Hunt Seth

Jones Joseph
Ingles John D.
Johnson Isaac
Jashrem Catherine
Hgram Samuel
Jones Thomas ap
Kendrick James
Kidd Walker
Ker James
Kelly Hannah
Koonz Jacob
King Jacob

Lewman Sarah
Lafon Thoms
Lindsey Joseph
Long Eliza
Long William
Long Anthony
Lee Charles
Lowry William
Lomvert Benjn.
Lanchart Joseph
Logan John
Lucas Bennett
Lewis Thos. G.
Lockley Josias
Logan William
Laws William

Miller Benjamin
Miller John
Miller Joel
Mathews Sally
Mathis Joel
Metcalf Charles
Martin Thompson
Martin James
Morgan Nathan
Morgan William
Morgan Peter
Morgan Daniel
Megowan Johnson
Maddox Notley
Morris Benjamin
Milandon Monsieur
Moore George E.
Moore Charles C.
Moore Yelly
Moore John P.
Moore Moses
Morris

M'Grannahan C.
M'Gonneugh C.
M'Coy James
M'Affee Robt.
M'Cauley H. W.
M'Dowel John
M'Clure Nathan
M'Connell Wm.
M'Corde George
M'Fair Daniel
M'Cartey James
M'Clure John
M'Mullen Robt.
M'Guffin Rebecca
Neave Jeremiah
Nesbitt James
Nicholson Samuel
Nixon James
Nance James
Nichols Richard
Oneal James
Owens Evan
Outen Levy
Prather Charles
Parsons Geo. R.
Parrish Benjamin
Pearson Izrah
Poindexter Wm.
Peters Hugh
Penn Shadrach
Pusey Ann F.
Patterson Francis
Paxton Jno. A.
Peltcher Jonathan
Phillips Robert
Poindexter Wm.
Pemberton Philip
Pemberton Allen
Patterson Wm Revd.
Powers Conrad
Rosel Eli
Reed Holland
Rutter J. hos.
Richey Mary
Robins Thos.
Ross Amos.
Ramsey William
Russell Thomas
Ransell John
Redman Chewksbury
Richardson S. Q.
Robinson D. ctor
Roy Jno. B.

Sutherland Mordecai
Scott Thomas
Scott Samuel
Sanders William
Sanders Capt
Scott William
Saunders George
Smith Jacob
Steel Samuel
Sanders Mary
Sprague Samuel
Stockton Samuel
Simpson William
Steel Charles
Stephens Thomas
Smith Daniel
Smithson Jesse
Scrivener John
Sprake Thos.
Swiney E.
Stone William
Shaw John
Skinworth Eliza
Scott Henry
Sanford Daniel
Skinner David
Short Payton

Thomson Walter
Taylor Jno. J.
Thompson Pittman
Teague James
Taylor Nathan.
Tate Samuel
Turner Edward
Turner Doctor
Taylor Keturah
Tilford James
Underwood Frans.
Underwood Richard
Vaughn Mr.
Vaughan James
Vance Robert
Vitus David
Watt Mary
Wright Andrew
Wallace Thos. M.
Wilson Joshua
West Robert
Wilks Agnes
Wilhoit John
Worley J.
Welsh John
Welsh Jos. & Thomas
Welsh Thomas 2
Williams Isaac
White William
Wood Eliza
Ward David
Watkins Thos.
Winant James
Walker J. W.
Ward Daniel
Wilkinson John
Wallace Samuel

Laws Thomas
Lewis Thomas
Lewis Alexander
Long Nicholas
Lingenfelter John
Lemon major James
Lowen Frances
Lemon Rebecca
Larkin Lewis
Lea John B.
Lewis Jean
Legrand Abner
Locaster Aaron
Leather Joushua
Lyons Nero
Lickham Abram.

Mor Francis
Minton Samuel
Messack Samuel
Mendenhall Nathan
Mermord Georges
Markell Jacob
Miller Zacharia
Montgomery Eliza
Mosby Ben
Marguess Eliza
Mershon Cornelius
Meglone Mrs.
Minold Jno. B.
Murphy Ann
Mobley William
Maid Samuel
Merriam Mary
Maguire W. L.
Murr George
Mod. of the Synod of Kentucky

M'Daniel Philip
M'Daniel George
M'Veekins R. bl.
M'Guffin Rebecca
M'Daniel Philip
M'Kitterick John
M'Niti Robert
M'Clellan William
M'Donald John
M'Brade & Hord
M'Farlin Wm.
M'Croskey Elijah
M'Coy David

Noble David
Neiley Mathew
Night William
Nevens John
Neal George

Orr Joseph
Ottenger George

Preston Walter
Phillips Robert
Perceival David
Prentiss Nancy
Pettit Mr.
Pedicard William
Pennington Hannah
Perkins Daniel
Pettit M. S.
Pierson George
Preston Mary R. M.
Patterson Josh.
Parker George
Peck W.
Preston Jas. M.
Pickett George
Porter John
Redman Francis
Roe John
Redman Polly
Robert James
Rankin Wm.
Rootes T. R.
Ruddle Cornelius
Reese Rebecca
Rapp Mathias
Rankins Samuel
Rider Daniel
Robert, Peggs husband

Sharp Elizath.
Strother John
Stewart Rice
Stout Judiah
Stout Jonas
Sopeman Henry
Suddastey Daniel
Smithson Jno. M.
Stone George
Sheldon Marjaret
Scott Hanna
Smedley or Villars
Sullivan Daniel
Smith Thomas
Steel John
Shellers W. W.
Smith William
Sodonskey Jacob
Smith W. H.
Sheep Samuel C.
Sotredge William
Stone William
Sanford Young
Smiley James
Snooler John
Snowdon Francis
Simmons John

Tanner John
Travis John
Thomson G. T.
Tarlton Alfred
Turner Jno. A.
Taylor Nathan
Taylor William
Turner James
Troutman Peter
Thompson Wm.
Underwood Samuel

Vigus Sylvanus
Veal James
Virgin Mathew
Vance Margaret

Wain James
Warring Edward
Watts Sarah
Winter Jacob
Warp Elias
Winters Jas. F.
Wallace Wm.
Woodruff Aaron
Woodruff Joseph
Woodruff W. W.
Wilsn Alex.
Wampler Jeremiah
West Rowland
Wilson James
Waggoner Ephraim
Waggoner Thos.
Wallace Cadwalader
White Thomas
Warder William
Wilson Joshua
Winters James F.

Wilson Mr.
Young Stephen
Williams John
Yates Michael.
JOHN FOWLER P. M.
October 1, 1814.

Persons enquiring for letters in this list are requested to mention that they are advertised.

AN ORDINANCE,

To prevent the throwing of Squibs, Rockets, &c. in the streets.

Passed 15th September 1814.
WHEREAS the throwing of Squibs, Rockets, &c. in the streets of Lexington has a tendency to communicate fire to houses, and also to scare horses to such a degree as to endanger the lives of the riders, and makes it a nuisance too dangerous to be tolerated: For remedy whereof.

1. Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Lexington, That no person shall, after the first day of October next, throw squibs, rockets, or any other fire combustibles in the streets or alleys of the town aforesaid.

2. Be it further ordained. That any person or persons violating the law aforesaid, shall be fined, on conviction before a justice of the peace, in a sum not exceeding fifteen dollars, nor less than five.

3. Be it further ordained, That any parents, guardians, or employers of children, also the owners or employers of slaves, shall be made liable for the payment of all fines incurred by a breach of this law aforesaid, by any or either of the children or slaves aforesaid.

4. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the day and night watch to prosecute for all violations of the law, and pay over all fines recovered to the treasurer, for the use and benefit of the said town.

A copy—attest,
MORGAN BROWN, c. h. t.

AN ORDINANCE

Of the Trustees of the town of Lexington to protect laborers on the streets, and facilitate the leveling, paving and repairing thereof.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained, That any person or persons employed in repairing, levelling or paving the streets or alleys of this town or any part thereof, shall have the privilege of preventing carriages of every description, and passengers, using or passing along that half of the street or alley whereon they are working, by stretching chains, ropes, or setting up timbers; and with the consent of two or more of the trustees may stop the whole of a street or alley on which such persons may be employed.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, that any person or persons breaking down or removing such chains, ropes or timbers, set up for the purpose aforesaid, or driving over them or the unfinished work, or in any way destroying them before the work is finished, allowing a reasonable time therefor; shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace, forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be paid into the treasury for the use of the town.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That when the surplus water from any of the wells or pumps, which empty into any of the streets or alleys under repairs, levelling or paving so as to annoy the workmen engaged thereon; on notice given by two or more of the trustees, the owner or owners of such wells or pumps shall stop the same for a reasonable time; and if such owner or occupier on notice given, shall neglect or refuse to stop their pump; he, she or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars per day, to be recovered before a justice of the peace and appropriated to use of the town.

Copied from the minutes,
41-3 M. BROWN, c. b. t. t. l.

AN ORDINANCE

To prevent throwing of squibs, rockets or other fire combustibles in the streets, alleys or inlets of the town of Lexington.

WHEREAS, the throwing of squibs, rockets, &c. in the streets of Lexington, has a tendency to communicate fire to houses, and also scare horses to such a degree as to endanger the lives of the riders and make it a nuisance too dangerous to be tolerated.

Sec. 1. For remedy whereof, be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Lexington, That no person or persons shall after the first Thursday in October next, throw squibs, rockets, or any other fire combustibles in the streets or alleys of the town aforesaid or in any of the inlets thereof.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, that any person or persons violating the laws aforesaid, shall be fined on conviction before a justice of the peace in a sum not less than three nor more than five dollars.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, that the parents, guardians or employers of children shall be liable for the fines incurred, and that any slave who shall be guilty of a breach of this law, shall be punished with stripes, not exceeding fifteen nor less than five, but may be redeemed by payment of the fine by the owner or employer.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, that it shall be the duty of the day and night watch to prosecute for all violations of the law aforesaid, and pay over all fines received to the treasurer, for the use and benefit of the said town.

First read, the 14th of September, 1814, and finally passed the 6th of Oct the day on which it takes effect.

Test,
M. BROWN, Clk.

Shewance run ferry.

N. B.—When she went off she made towards

41-3

handsofly rewarded.

member or Henry Hall of Nicholasville, shall be

handsofly rewarded.

handsofly rewarded.

handsofly rewarded.

handsofly rewarded.

handsofly rewarded.

handsofly rewarded.

handsofly rewarded.

handsofly rewarded.

handsofly rewarded.

handsofly rewarded.

handsofly rewarded.

handsofly rewarded.

handsofly rewarded.

handsofly rewarded.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 10.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Oct. 2.
 "Mr. Monroe has been nominated and appointed Secretary of War—vice General Armstrong, resigned. G. W. Campbell, secretary of the treasury, has resigned as I hinted to you before—from what cause, I know not. The secretary of the navy, it is whispered, also intends to tender his resignation—but I do not believe it. The removal of the seat of government, has been agitated. A resolution to enquire into the expediency of a temporary removal, has passed by a majority of 26—but it will not go. Mr. Jackson has again offered his 3 resolutions amending the constitution. The resolution relative to the establishment of a national bank, was negatived. A national bank will however, take, in another shape. It seems to be the only stay left us, as our loan has failed, and no money can in any way be borrowed. Another prize has arrived at Salem—the ship Stranger, with a valuable cargo of ordnance stores, viz.—66 24 pounders, with carriages & apparatus complete, intended for Sir James Yeo's new ship, and a great quantity of blankets, soldiers' clothing, shot, shells, congreve rockets, blue lights, muskets, &c. A little skirmish took place a few days ago on the banks of the Patuxent, between a party of our mounted men and a British barge with 30 men. It terminated in the capture of the barge, with 19 prisoners; the rest were killed. The enemy under Lieut. Gen. Drummond has scamped from before Fort Erie since the last drubbing he received. General Izard crossed the lake on the 20th September. Drummond de-camped at 6 o'clock, A. M. on the 22d. What think you of the campaign's ending with the capture of Kingston, &c. The President has just sent a confidential message to the senate, the subject not known. Langdon Cheves is spoken of as the successor of Mr. Campbell. The killed, wounded, prisoners and deserted at Plattsburg, are said to amount to 2000. Sir George has invited the volunteers to return home, as he only wages war against Mr. Madison—very sagacious. The enemy is again in the Potomac—28 sail; their object unknown. A life of Telegraphy is established from the city to the mouth of the Potomac. Fort Warburton and that at Greenleaf's Point, are repairing in a new style and under the superintendence of men of genius. Gen. W. Scott is to command this district, No. 10—and Gen. Gaines, military district No. 1. I have just heard that General Izard and Brown have formed a junction—I cannot vouch for its truth."

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in New-Orleans, to his friend in this place, dated

NEW-ORLEANS, 30th Sept. 1814.

There is literally nothing doing here but military parading.

"Col. Ross who had a detachment under him writes from Barataria, 'that he had taken some of the ringleaders of Lafites party with seven fine vessels and an immense quantity of goods of different kinds.' The party is entirely destroyed."

For a wonder we have a vessel in the river from Vera Cruz, with specie—a very desirable event—it goes into the vaults of the Planters Bank.

All Mexico are about to declare themselves independent of that tyrant Ferdinand VII. He has ruined his own cause by disavowing the constitution drawn up by the Junta—a deputation is on its way to Washington for the purpose of forming an alliance of a commercial nature.

Our citizens we begin to hope will fight, should we be attacked. The French turned out handsomely on the late occasion.

No person drawing—the banks have declined checking, fearful that Baltimore will share the fate of Washington.

The rot is destroying the cotton dreadfully.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to a gentleman in this place, dated

City of Washington, Sept. 27, 1814.

"In councils where indecision and temporising have been the order of the day, a portion of energy must be deemed an invaluable ingredient; particularly in times of war and difficulty. You have seen that the most energetic character lately in the cabinet has been forced to retire under circumstances disgracefully mortifying to every uncorrupted American. Sacrificing a valuable officer to conciliate a faction who would, if they possessed the power, destroy every man holding republican sentiments, is an event no the least alarming that has occurred in the history of this republic."

"Yesterday Mr. Monroe was nominated to the Senate as secretary of war and approved of, by that body to day. I wish he may do well. Armstrong's plans have succeeded well this season, the mishap at this place excepted and the impression of many is, that on an investigation he will be able to exculpate himself. As to this I remain silent for the present."

"Yesterday G. W. Campbell resigned the office of secretary of the treasury, and will be succeeded in my opinion by Mr. speaker Cheves. Such is the standing of the latter gentleman with the federal party, that they say they would have no objection to see him in the presidency or in any other office; and as conciliation and locality will have their weight where temporising is fashionable. I think it more than probable he will be the man."

"Tompkins governor of N. York is thought of to fill the office of secretary of state. He has the reputation of energy of character and soundness of principle. These are not so much his passports to power as the section of country he is from and the popularity he brings with him."

The officers of the British squadron on the Eastern coast of the U. S. are demanding requisitions in money on the different towns as a ransom, and threaten to destroy them in case of refusal.

It is said the Yankees meditate an incursion from the interior of Maine into the British province of New Brunswick, and an expedition from Vermont, &c. into Canada, if the enemy does not abandon his invasions of the United States.

The secretary of the navy has appointed commodore Porter to command the Steam Battery constructing by Mr. Fulton at New York.

It is said that a new order has been

issued by admiral Cochrane, emanating from the admiralty in England, to send into Halifax or Bermuda, American citizens of whatever description captured by British cruisers.

The secretary of the treasury has made his report to congress, whereby it appears that there will be a deficiency of between eleven and twelve millions to meet the estimated expenditures of the present year.

The following resolutions have been introduced into Congress, and agreed to by that body:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the causes of the success of the enemy in his recent enterprises against the metropolis, and the neighboring town Alexandria, and into the manner in which the public buildings and property were destroyed, and the amount thereof, and they have power to send for persons and papers.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of removing the seat of government during the present session of Congress to a place of more security, and less inconvenience than the city of Washington; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of giving to each deserter from the British army during the present war, one hundred acres of the public lands, such deserter actually settling the same; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Brig. Gen. Flournoy, it is stated in the Savannah papers, has resigned his commission in the army.

Supporter.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, Sept. 10.
 TO ENCOURAGE DESERTIONS FROM THE ENEMY.

Mr. FISK of Ver. offered a resolution for appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of offering 100 acres of land to any deserter from the British army, the condition of his settling on it, Carried 50 to 55.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

Mr. HAWKINS, of Ken. offered a resolution, that the thanks of the House be presented to Gens. Brown, Scott, and Gaines, and their brave companions in arms, for the splendid victories they obtained.

Various amendments were proposed by Messrs. Macon, Hawkins, Oakley, Seybert, Eppes, and Bradley, when it was finally agreed to, on the motion of Mr. Lowndes, to postpone the subject till Monday next, when, as Mr. L. suggested the military committee would be enabled to report other names which ought to be added.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.

Salem, September 24.

Arrived this forenoon British ship Stranger, prize to the privateer Fox of Portsmouth, with a valuable cargo of Ordnance Stores. She left England 90 days since, and has several ladies and children on board, who have been brought in. The Stranger is between 3 and 400 tons, and mounts 6 guns.

A passenger in the Stranger states, that she was one of four ships laden with ordnance stores, which sailed from England, under convoy of a frigate; that on the Banks of New-foundland they were separated in a gale, and two of them foundered, and the crews were taken off by the Stranger and the other ship, which two afterwards separated; that the Stranger has on board sixty-six 24 pounders with carriages, and apparatus complete, expressly intended for Sir James Yeo's new ship building at Kingston; and a great quantity of blankets, soldiers' clothing, shot, shells, congreve rockets, blue lights, muskets, and a variety of other articles, for the use of the army in Canada. The Stranger commenced unloading yesterday, and no doubt by this time every article of her important cargo is safely deposited in a place of security.

The loss of the Stranger and the two ships foundered, will be a very serious one to the enemy, and which cannot very well be remedied till the spring.

FROM THE NORTH.

MONTEPELIER, Sept. 22.

The British army it appears by the latest accounts, has not left our terra firma, but halted at Champlain, where they are erecting fortifications. Gov. Gen. Prevost since his nocturnal retreat from Plattsburgh, has issued a proclamation, inviting American volunteers and militia to return in safety to their homes. He promises that private property if taken shall be restored or paid for; that peaceable citizens shall not be molested, as it is not against the people of the United States, but their rulers, that he makes war.

In filling up the well at Greenleaf's point, into which the enemy had thrown the powder from our magazine and had afterwards blown it up, probably by accident, forming the mouth of an inverted cone of more than sixty feet diameter at the surface, and depositing the earth in a bank of considerable extent around the vault, many bodies have been found under the rubbish.

The killed and wounded by that explosion could not have been less than one hundred. The orders, certificates, charts, &c. found on the body of one of those unfortunate men, prove him to have been Capt. Thomas Blanchard of the Royal Engineers. The evidence is confirmed by referring to the British army Register.

We have not seen those papers, but it is said they prove the enemy's force to have been inconsiderable, and divided into 2 brigades, commanded by Col. Thornton & Patterson, both of whom we understand, were wounded at Bladenburgh, and are now prisoners of war.

W. C. Gaz.

GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

The following is from one of the late editors of the Kentucky Gazette, in vindication of

the remarks of those editors on the resignation of Gen. Armstrong, &c. in reply to an article in the Frankfort "Argus."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "KENTUCKY GAZETTE."

The Argus of the 1st instant, containing an article remarking on the Kentucky Gazette, &c. has just fallen into my hands; do me the justice if you please to publish this letter as a reply thereto.

The Argus has arraigned the "Gazette," because of its vindication of Gen. Armstrong's conduct in resigning thus attempting; it says, to destroy the confidence of the people in Mr. Madison, and thereby creating a favorable impression as to the popularity of the late secretary of war.

If the President yielded to the threats and menaces of the miserable inhabitants of the District of Columbia so far as to request one of the highest officers of government to suspend a part of his functions, whilst he invoked him to retain the rest, this bringing contempt upon our republican institutions—that officer is entitled, by every consideration of justice and gratitude, to the respect of his fellow citizens, for resisting such encroachments upon his own official prerogatives and upon his country's honor. In this situation General Armstrong most unquestionably stands—however deadly enemies, political and personal, may attempt to represent him. Let it be remembered that his letter remains uncontradicted, except that part which states information he had received and reluctantly believed, relative to the rumor of the interference of the Georgetown Committee, of whom Hanson was said to be a member. Men of penetration must see that this was an immaterial part of the General's letter; for whether those particular agents were or were not instrumental in stimulating the President to his own disgrace; the fact of being disgraced cannot be obliterated. It is enough, and too much for the honor of the republic, that our President deemed it prudent to sacrifice his own authority in declining to support that of his minister's. And this too, at a moment when he declared, 'that he was now, and had always been, fully sensible of the general zeal, diligence and talent' of that minister.

As to the charge against the late editors of the "Gazette" for attempting to destroy the public confidence in Mr. Madison, I plead 'not guilty.' But they did regret, in the sincerity of their hearts, to see Mr. Madison the agent of his own destruction. In order to support a president of the U. States and the principles of republicanism, it is not necessary to give the conduct of the President a coloring at variance with the conduct itself. He should never be considered in any other light than as a public agent—and it is the essence of injustice, to sacrifice the interests of millions of people, out of respect even to the virtuous intentions of any individual. Whilst the country is suffering from the centre to the extremities of the union, from the impositions and intrigues that have been played off on Mr. Madison how can an honest man consent to sing hosannas to him, and thus contribute to feed and maintain the impostors? But this is a subject too disagreeable to dwell on. I proceed to notice the only remaining charge.

It is not within my recollection that the Kentucky Gazette ever represented, as alleged, Gen. Armstrong to be popular in Kentucky. But if the fact is inferred from the support which the Gazette gave to his late independent conduct, the character of that paper is entirely mistaken. For whether Armstrong were popular or not, the editors of that paper could not be deterred by considerations of prudence from viewing him, as they ought, in his public capacity. They had the honor of conducting a paper that would not forsake a man whom they believed to be a useful public officer or a beneficial measure, because they happened to be disliked; or that would sing Te Deums to the impostor, or support a specious measure, because accidental circumstances had made them popular.

But since Armstrong's popularity has been made a question, though very unnecessarily, I will say a word on that subject before I conclude. I am aware that General Armstrong has not stood well with several gentlemen of integrity and intelligence in this state; at the same time it is worthy of remark that the principal hostility towards him exists among the warm and confidential friends of General Harrison, and those whom they influence, and among the federal party. But the cause of the hostility of Harrison's friends, has not, as yet, been exhibited to the public. That federalism should oppose him is by no means astonishing; seeing that their opposition is universal to the republicans. At this moment however, there can be no doubt but that Armstrong's reputation is higher than ever in this state—for I have scarcely seen or heard of a person that disapproves his late conduct. Even those who 'execrate' him, are forced to acknowledge his correct deportment on this occasion, fortified as it was by the sacred constitution and laws of his country and the sublime virtues of unshaken firmness and unyielding independence.

I should have left it for others whose particular duty it was, to have made the exposition of this affair, had not the Kentucky Gazette when I had a hand in conducting it, been implicated.

We have not the information on which our predecessor grounds his remark as to general Harrison's warm and confidential friends—but some of them, we know approved of the general conduct of the late secretary of war, and wished his continuance in office—whilst all whom we have met with, condemn that interference with his legitimate authority, which compelled him to retire from the war department. And until circumstances to the contrary are 'exhibited to the public,' we must continue to believe, that general Harrison himself is too honorable, to have occasioned the exertion of any improper 'influence' against the late secretary.—Editor.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. BRADFORD,

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, is a document peculiarly worthy of the prompt attention of Congress. Notwithstanding it has some of the old leaven which has so long weakened the exertions of the nation—Namely, a hope of peace through the medium of negotiation. Still it breathes a spirit of more determination, than has, unhappily, characterized the executive at any former period of the war. Doubtful as I have been for some time past, of the bare possibility of the President's being convinced that we are at war with base and perfidious enemy, it is with no little gratification I peruse, in his message, the following sentences:

"Avaling himself of fortuitous advantages, our enemy is aiming, with his undivided force, a deadly blow at our growing prosperity, perhaps at our national existence. He has avowed his purpose of trampling on the usages of civilized warfare, and given earnest of it in the plunder and wanton destruction of private property. In his pride of maritime dominion, and in his thirst of commercial monopoly, he strikes with peculiar animosity at the progress of our navigation, and of our manufactures. His barbarous policy has not even spared those monuments of the arts, and models of taste with which our country had enriched and embellished its infant metropolis. From such an adversary hostility in its greatest force, and in its worst forms may be looked for."

After these declarations, I will hope that imbecility will be driven from our councils. For one, I do sincerely thank the President for such a message, nor am I sorry, inasmuch as I do now look forward for energetic measures, that the enemy made a visit to the capitol. Extreme affliction often brings about reformation, and if the conduct of the British barbarians shall have impressed Congress with a degree of distrust, similar to what the President has avowed—surely they will rouse from their lethargy, and hasten to place our beloved country in such an attitude as will enable it to give a proud defiance to the banditti with whom we are at war.

The British, in employing the Indians to murder in cold blood—in their enormities at Hampton, and elsewhere—and in arming our slaves against us; have justified a resort, on our side, to any means whatever, that can annoy them. Two modes present themselves, which if adopted, cannot fail to produce advantages to us, and confusion to them.

First. Offer a reward equivalent to the value of the ship and tackle &c. together with the privilege of citizenship to the crew of every British armed vessel, they shall bring into our ports.

Secondly. Offer a reward of 150 acres of land, and a reasonable pension for life, with a privilege of citizenship to the soldiers of their armies, if they will abandon their standards, or join our ranks, as they might choose.

I say, and the assertion cannot be refuted, that the barbarous and inhuman manner in which the enemy wages war against us, warrants our appeal to such means of annoyance. That the system here recommended would be productive of benefit to us, I have no doubt. For once let their soldiers and sailors know that we will not only protect, but remunerate them—whether they add to our navy or to our army, or population, by the proffer, or not, still we shall be profited—for such an offer will be much more dreaded by the British admirals and generals, than our Torpedoes. It will diminish their force whilst it adds to ours.

These modes of annoyance would surely act as powerful auxiliaries in our cause—and no time, I think, should be lost, nor any exertion spared to convey a proclamation of them to the sailors and soldiers of the enemy.

Another measure of energy and retaliation should be resorted to—namely: to give no quarter to the officers of the enemy surprised in illegitimate warfare! This step is not only warranted by their barbarous and cruel treatment to our privateersmen, a profession sanctioned by all nations—but by every principle of sound law and morality. And should such wretches as Bronson and Hanson &c. dare even to call in question another act of the government, having the public safety in view as its object—let them be immediately punished. It is time to frown on traitors and to chastise them. It is time that our slightest frown should be the harbinger of woe to all our enemies. And here I would ask—is the base sale of Alexandria to pass unpunished? Are the miscreants who sold it to the enemy to escape unquestioned? Surely not.

Millions for defence—but not a cent for tribute! is a maxim which ought to and must be the political creed of every true American. Will not Congress then place confidence enough in the nation as to provide means for conducting the war with such spirit, firmness and ability, as shall tend to its speedy and happy issue.

The President has nobly performed his duty. He avows to Congress his firm conviction of the national will and ability to overwhelm our enemy with disaster and disgrace—and they may rest assured that his convictions are well founded—and that the nation expects them to be firm, decided and determined—that, in short, deeds and not words will henceforth characterize them.

HANCOCK.

COMMUNICATION.

Departed this life on Thursday the 6th inst. of an acute pleurisy, Capt. GEO. FRAZER in the 61st year of his age, in whose character are blended the sincere christian—the loving husband—the tender parent—the indulgent master—the faithful friend, and the dauntless and patriotic soldier. His military career commenced during the American Revolution. He was present at the memorable Battle of Guilford, as a Virginia volunteer—all of whom on that day acquitted themselves with much glory—also at two others, in one of which he volunteered as one of the forlorn hope, whose duty it was to bring on the action, which is obviously ever attended with immense hazard; there were five others who accompanied him in this perilous enterprise, two of whom fell a sacrifice to their country—while Capt. Frazer and the surviving three, after accomplishing their destined object, were providentially brought by retreat to the main army, notwithstanding the former received one ball through his hat, and a second ball severed his queue between his head and the string with which it was bound—he was one of the first who braved the dangers of the Transylvania Forests—was afterwards with Gen. Harmer, and was in the battle that was fought at the Maumee Towns—he was also with Gen. Anthony Wayne on two expeditions in the last of which the disease was contracted, which eventuated in his death.—Ever preferring to cultivate the sweets of social friendship at home, to the disagreeable and unthankful task of office hunting and seeking promotion, he after Gen. Wayne's treaty returned to private life and spent the balance of his years in the full enjoyment of the friendship and esteem of all his relations and acquaintances—as in life he was brave so his last excruciating illness was borne with the greatest fortitude and resignation, and in the gloomy hour of death he gave the strongest attestation of his confidence of spending a happy eternity in the mansion of rest.

We must apologise to our subscribers, for the late appearance of our paper to day, which is owing to an accident that occurred to the form as we were putting it to press.

party. In his pride of maritime dominion, and in his thirst of commercial monopoly, he strikes with peculiar animosity at the progress of our navigation, and of our manufactures. His barbarous policy has not even spared those monuments of the arts, and models of taste with which our country had enriched and embellished its infant metropolis. From such an adversary hostility in its greatest force, and in its worst forms may be looked for."

After these declarations, I will hope that imbecility will be driven from our councils. For one, I do sincerely thank the President for such a message, nor am I sorry, inasmuch as I do now look forward for energetic measures, that the enemy made a visit to the capitol. Extreme affliction often brings about reformation, and if the conduct of the British barbarians shall have impressed Congress with a degree of distrust, similar to what the President has avowed—surely they will rouse from their lethargy, and hasten to place our beloved country in such an attitude as will enable it to give a proud defiance to the banditti with whom we are at war.

The British, in employing the Indians to murder in cold blood—in their enormities at Hampton, and elsewhere—and in arming our slaves against us; have justified a resort, on our side, to any means whatever, that can annoy them. Two modes present themselves, which if adopted, cannot fail to produce advantages to us, and confusion to them.

First. Offer a reward equivalent to the value of the ship and tackle &c. together with the privilege of citizenship to the crew of every British armed vessel, they shall bring into our ports.

Secondly. Offer a reward of 150 acres of land, and a reasonable pension for life, with a privilege of citizenship to the soldiers of their armies, if they will abandon their standards, or join our ranks, as they might choose.

I say, and the assertion cannot be refuted, that the barbarous and inhuman manner in which the enemy wages war against us, warrants our appeal to such means of annoyance. That the system here recommended would be productive of benefit to us, I have no doubt. For once let their soldiers and sailors know that we will not only protect, but remunerate them—whether they add to our navy or to our army, or population, by the proffer, or not, still we shall be profited—for such an offer will be much more dreaded by the British admirals and generals, than our Torpedoes. It will diminish their force whilst it adds to ours.

These modes of annoyance would surely act as powerful auxiliaries in our cause—and no time, I think, should be lost, nor any exertion spared to convey a proclamation of them to the sailors and soldiers of the enemy.

Another measure of energy and retaliation should be resorted to—namely: to give no quarter to the officers of the enemy surprised in illegitimate warfare! This step is not only warranted by their barbarous and cruel treatment to our privateersmen, a profession sanctioned by all nations—but by every principle of sound law and morality. And should such wretches as Bronson and Hanson &c. dare even to call in question another act of the government, having the public safety in view as its object—let them be immediately punished. It is time to frown on traitors and to chastise them. It is time that our slightest frown should be the harbinger of woe to all our enemies. And here I would ask—is the base sale of Alexandria to pass unpunished? Are the miscreants who sold it to the enemy to escape unquestioned? Surely not.

Millions for defence—but not a cent for tribute! is a maxim which ought to and must be the political creed of every true American. Will not Congress then place confidence enough in the nation as to provide means for conducting the war with such spirit, firmness and ability, as shall tend to its speedy and happy issue.

The President has nobly performed his duty. He avows to Congress his firm conviction of the national will and ability to overwhelm our enemy with disaster and disgrace—and they may rest assured that his convictions are well founded—and that the nation expects them to be firm, decided and determined—that, in short, deeds and not words will henceforth characterize them.

HANCOCK.

COMMUNICATION.

Departed this life on Thursday the 6th inst. of an acute pleurisy, Capt. GEO. FRAZER in the 61st year of his age, in whose character are blended the sincere christian—the loving husband—the tender parent—the indulgent master—the faithful friend, and the dauntless and patriotic soldier. His military career commenced during the American Revolution. He was present at the memorable Battle of Guilford, as a Virginia volunteer—all of whom on that day acquitted themselves with much glory—also at two others, in one of which he volunteered as one of the forlorn hope, whose duty it was to bring on the action, which is obviously ever attended with immense hazard; there were five others who accompanied him in this perilous enterprise, two of whom fell a sacrifice to their country—while Capt. Frazer and the surviving three, after accomplishing their destined object, were providentially brought by retreat to the main army, notwithstanding the former received one ball through his hat, and a second ball severed his queue between his head and the string with which it was bound—he was one of the first who braved the dangers of the Transylvania Forests—was afterwards with Gen. Harmer, and was in the battle that was fought at the Maumee Towns—he was also with Gen. Anthony Wayne on two expeditions in the last of which the disease was contracted, which eventuated in his death.—Ever preferring to cultivate the sweets of social friendship at home, to the disagreeable and unthankful task of office hunting and seeking promotion, he after Gen. Wayne's treaty returned to private life and spent the balance of his years in the full enjoyment of the friendship and esteem of all his relations and acquaintances—as in life he was brave so his last excruciating illness was borne with the greatest fortitude and resignation, and in the gloomy hour of death he gave the strongest attestation of his confidence of spending a happy eternity in the mansion of rest.

We must apologise to our subscribers, for the late appearance of our paper to day, which is owing to an accident that occurred to the form as we were putting it to press.

8p

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, Oct. 12,

Will be sold at auction, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE. The sale will take place at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the house of Mrs. Tho. Hart, on Mulberry street. Six months credit will be given on all sums over ten dollars. Negotiable notes, satisfactorily endorsed, will be required.

Daniel Bradford, Auct.

Public Sale.

Will be sold, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Mrs. M. Richards', near J. C. Richardson & Son's rope-walk, a number of likely Negroes, Horses, Cows, Beef Cattle and Hogs, with a variety of Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture. All sums over five dollars, a credit of twelve months will be given, on bond, with approved security, except the beef cattle, for which cash will be required.

John C. Richardson.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Ellis, Trotter, & Morrow, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the above firm are requested to call and settle off their respective accounts by the 10th Nov. to Ellis & Morrow, under which firm the business in future will be conducted. 41-6 Oct. 7.

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call. 41 Hiram Shaw.

COLEMAN & MEGOWAN,

HAVING disposed of their stock of Goods, request all those indebted to them to call at their Warehouse on Water street, next door above S. & G. Trotter, and settle their accounts. 41 Lexington, October 10, 1814.

NOBLE & BYWATERS

Have opened an elegant assortment of MERCHANDISE,

Perhaps the best in the western country which will be sold either wholesale or retail for cash or approved negotiable indorsed paper. Their store will be found in the brick house formerly occupied by John Keiser as a tavern, and lately by E. Noble as a store. 20,000 lbs. best cotton in half bales sale.

Those indebted to E. Noble on note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment—no indulgence will be given. Those having claims against E. Noble, will please bring them for settlement. 41

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES. Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES, Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory. 41 October 10, 1814.

ELEGANT JEWELRY.

WILLIAM F. KUMMER has the pleasure of informing the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just arrived with the richest assortment of Jewelry and Pearlwork, that ever was brought to the western states, of the best manufactures of Philadelphia; he invites the lovers of taste and elegance to call, and flatters himself that the variety of his articles necessary for fashionable people, will enable them to make a choice agreeable to their fancy.

Mr. K. will stay here until the 16th of this month, and occupy's the store next to Mr. Essex's book store, on the square. 1*

PUBLIC SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th inst.

Will be sold at public auction, at the house of the subscriber, near the steam-mill,

Several fine HORSES,

Some good MILCH COWS and young stock,

One FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, half worn,

One complete GIG & HARNESS,

A quantity of excellent CIDER,

Two CLOCKS,

A pair of elegant LOOKING GLASSES,

Together with a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Twelve months credit will be given on all sums above 5 dollars—the purchaser giving negotiable paper well indorsed.

Robert Macnutt.

"Money makes the Mare go."

</

From the Columbian.
MACDONOUGH'S VICTORY.
D, Freeman! raise a joyous strain!
Aloft the Eagle towers,
"We've met the enemy" again—
Again have made them "ours!"

Champion! the cannon's thundering voice
Proclaims thy waters free;
Thy forest-waving hills rejoice,
And echo—VICTORY!
The striped flag upon thy wave
Triumphantly appears,
And to invested landmen, brave,
A star of promise bears.

Now to the world, Fame's trumpet sounds
The deed with new applause,
While from a conqueror's fleet resounds
Our seamen's loud huzzas!

Britannia, round thy haggard brows
Bind bitter wormwood still;
For lo! again thy standard bows
To valiant Yankee skill.

But, O! what caplet can be found
Macdonough's brows to grace?
"Tis done!" The glorious wreath is bound,
Which time can ne'er efface!

And still a just—a rich reward,
His country has to give;
He is the first in her regard,
And with her Penny live!

Columbia! though thy cannon's roar
In land seas prevail,
And there alone—while round each shore
Outnumbering ships assail—

Yet deed with deed, and name with name,
Thy gallant sons shall blend,
Thy bright arch of naval fame
O'er the broad ocean bend!

September 15, 1814.

A gentleman was expostulating with his wife, with some degree of asperity, for not consulting his appetite in her provision for the table. "You know (exclaimed he) that I am remarkably fond of a Sheep's head, and yet I never have one." "Excuse me, my dear (replied the lady,) for presuming to contradict you, but really I think you are never without one."

An Irishman—An Irishman being told that a great part of the French army in Russia were obliged to go barefooted, said Paddy "I should not like to stand in their shoes."

WOOL CARDING.
Wool taken to card on the usual terms at Sanders. August 7, 1814.

HERAN & MAXWELL
HATTERS,
CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms.
26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

COTTON YARN,
Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of JOHN JONES. Water street, Lexington. 34
BANK SHARES—FOR SALE,
FIFTY SHARES in the Bank of Kentucky. LEXIS SANDERS. June 21st, 1814. 25-1f

TO RENT.
FOUR CHAMBERS, with a Kitchen & Lot on Main-street, opposite the Branch Bank. For terms enquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,
THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill street, opposite Mr John Bradford.
The HOUSE on Jordan's Row, in which the Post Office is kept.
10 1-4 Acres of WOOD LAND, two miles from town, on the Henry's mill road—and a CARRIAGE that has been about a year in use, with a good pair of Horses. Apply to JOHN HART. Lexington, Sept. 29, 1814. 30

CREDITORS & DEBTORS, TAKE NOTICE
THAT SAMUEL LONG, of the town of Lexington, hath conveyed, assigned and transferred, to the undersigned, all his estate of every description in trust for the payment of his debts.—The most speedy mode will be adopted for the settlement of all his accounts. All persons therefore having unsettled accounts with him will please to bring them forward as early as possible for adjustment.
J. MCKINLEY.
Oct. 3d, 1814.

SHOES.
JUST received from Philadelphia, and for sale at N. Prentiss's, adjoining the jail, a large and general assortment of Men's, Women's and Boy's Good SHOES, suitable for the approaching season, well assorted, and a great bargain, will be sold for cash.
WILLIAM KEYSER.
Lexington, Sept. 24, 1814. 39-3p

NOTICE.
AN Examination of the students of the Lancasterian School will take place on Wednesday the 12th October, 1814—persons who may have a desire to witness their improvements are respectfully invited to attend.
40-2t J. P. ALDRIDGE.

FOR SALE.
THE Three Store BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern. TH. T. BARR. Agent for the owner. Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-1f

PORTRAIT PAINTING.
MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Bobb and Vigus, Cheap-side, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.—The portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his room, which is open at 11 o'clock the day.
40-1f

JUST RECEIVED
IN addition to our former stock of goods a large and general assortment of **MERCHANDIZE**—consisting of **DRY GOODS, QUEEN'S WARE, GROCERIES, &c.**
Which were all laid in at least 15 months ago for cash, which will enable us to sell on as good terms as any person in our line. The store is kept in the Corner opposite R. G. Dudley and Co.
WILLIAMSON & MCKINNEY.
N. B. We also have on hand a quantity of JONES, best spun COTTON, which is equal to any in the state, and will be sold at the factory prices.
W. & Mc.
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1814.

ONE CENT REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 4th inst. an apprentice boy to the Butchering business, named JOHN COKELTREE, about 18 years of age, five feet seven inches high.—The above reward will be given for delivering him to me in Lexington, but no expenses will be paid. All persons are forewarned from harboring said boy.
JACOB HULL.
September 29, 1814. 30-3v

NOTICE.
HOLDERS of Checks drawn by the Planters Bank, New-Orleans, on the Kentucky Insurance Company, in Lexington, may receive the amount of their Checks on application to LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, Sept. 26, 1814. 39-3

NEW GOODS.
WILLIAM GRIMES, JR.
No. 44—Main street.
HAS just received, and opened, in the house lately occupied by R. McGowan and Co. a large and general assortment of **MERCHANDIZE**, consisting of—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEEN'S-WARE, HARD-WARE & GLASSWARE.
Together with a large and general assortment of Fine and Coarse Cloths, and Woollens, Blankets, Flannels, &c. purchased at Auction in New-Orleans.
All of which will be sold on very moderate terms, either for Cash or negotiable paper—wholesale and retail.
New-Orleans SUGAR, by the barrel or pound.
39-1f Lexington, Sept. 20, 1814.

Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
A Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be held at Mason's Hall in the town of Lexington, on the third Monday in November next, at 10 o'clock.—The representatives of the subordinate lodges are required to be punctual in their attendance.
JAMES G. TROTTER, G. Sec.

WARN the public against trading for three negotiable notes, drawn by me and endorsed by David Williamson, for \$855 80 cents, one third of the amount payable in six months, one third in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months after date. All of them bearing date June 7, 1814.
NATHANIEL GIST.
September 20, 1814. 39-1f

NOTICE.
I HEREBY forewarn all persons from purchasing or trading with Archibald Logan, of Jessamine county, Ky. for a bond executed in the name of John Black, dec. bearing date 24th September, 1794—being a title bond to the said Logan for 175 acres of land on which the said Black then lived, in the county of Fayette, the land being lost and Logan being paid up, and still holds the bond.
ROBERT BLACK, Esq.
September 10, 1814. 39-4p

STRAYED,
A blind bay horse, about fourteen years old, 14 hands high, much collar marked. Any person bringing the said horse to the cotton factory, shall be rewarded.
JOHN JONES.
Water street, Lex. September 24. 39

MECHANICS WANTED.
THREE or FOUR JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS, who understand their profession well, will meet with excellent encouragement by making application to WILLIAM M. WILES in Lebanon, Ohio. His shop is spacious and tools of the best kind almost entirely new. The best of wages will be given and prompt payment in the bargain.
Also, 2 or three Windsor chair makers will meet with the same encouragement, by making application to Wiles & Co. Lebanon, (O.) Shop and tools of a similar kind to the above, and payment will be given whenever a job is done.
WILLIAM M. WILES.
Lebanon, Ohio, August 3, 1814. 32-11f

FOR SALE
A pair of low priced healthy HORSES, very suitable for a hackney coach.
Also, a strong two-horse WAGON. English body, side boards, cover, feed trough and harness.
Also, TWO BOUTLING CLOTHS, suitable for a small merchant mill. They were chosen by perhaps the most skillful miller in the state; and were not used, in all, more than six or eight days.
The subscriber continues to keep Grain, Meal, &c. and a general assortment of Groceries and Dry Goods, among which are, Kersimeres, Woollen and Cotton Cords, Calicoes, Gingham, Black and White Cambricks, an elegant assortment of Ribbons, Laces, &c.—Spun and raw Cotton, Ladies' Shoes, Men's coarse and fine do. &c. &c.
N. BURROWES,
Corner of First & Mulberry streets near the Jail.
The subscriber has also WHISKEY, by the barrel or small—TAR, by the barrel or small—a quantity of LAMP-BLACK, in lb. papers.
Sept. 12. 37-1f. N. B.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Smith Shop, formerly occupied by Wm. Hart, an assortment of the following articles of a superior quality, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or the usual credits, viz:
Warranted Axes
Steelled Hoes
Curry Ploughs
Common ditto,
Grubbing Hoes
Mattocks
Hinges of all descriptions
Carpenters' Hatchets
Hand Axes
Fleshforks.
The subscriber having five Forges, will be able to execute large jobs on the shortest notice—Horse shoeing will be particularly and carefully attended to.
R. DOWNING.
Lexington, Feb. 26, 1814. 9-1f

OFFICERS' BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.
A Very Likely and Valuable **HOUSE SERVANT**—She is about 17 years of age, and can be well recommended.
D. BRADFORD, Aucr.
Lexington, August 15. 33

DAVID TODD
HAS just opened a new importation of **GOODS** from Philadelphia, at his stand in the stone house near the market house.
He has COFFEE and Orleans SUGAR by the barrel.
20 Lexington, May 16, 1814.

COTTON & SUGAR.
JUST received, 75 bales prime New-Orleans COTTON, 20,000 lbs. first quality SUGAR. For sale by J. P. SCHATZELL.
Lexington, June 6, 1814. 23-1f

COLEMAN, MEGOWAN & MAJOR.
Hav established a **COMMISSION STORE** at New-Orleans. They have an extensive warehouse for storing goods, &c. and transact every description of business in their line on reasonable terms.
20-1f May 11, 1814.

James B. January,
Has removed his office to the lower house in Frazier's new row, two doors below the Collector's office, on Upper-street.
Lexington, January 31, 1813. 5

State Lottery Office,
BALTIMORE.
GRAND MASONIC LOTTERY.
For erecting a Masonic Hall in the city of Baltimore, (the next Lottery of importance to be drawn in Baltimore.)

SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$40,000
1 " " 20,000
5 " " 10,000
7 " " 5,000
20 " " 1,600
25 " " 500
100 " " 50
1000 " " 20
12500 " " 12
And not two blanks to a prize—no stationary small prizes.

Stationary Prizes as follows:
1st drawn Ticket will be entitled to \$5000
do 2d, day 500
do 3d, 500
do 4th, 500
do 5th, 500
do 6th, 500
do 7th, 500
do 8th, 500
do 9th, 500
do 10th, 500
do 11th, 500
do 12th, 500
do 13th, 1000
do 14th, 1000
do 15th, 1000
do 16th, 500
do 17th, 500
do 18th, 500
do 19th, 500
1st drawn on the 20th day, 1000
do 21st, 5000
do 22d, 1000
do 23d, 5000
do 24th, 1000
do 25th, 5000
do 26th, 500
do 27th, 500
do 28th, 10,000
do 29th, 1000
do 30th, 10,000
do 31st, 1000
do 32d, 10,000
do 33d, 1000
do 34th, 10,000
do 35th, 1000
do 36th, 10,000
do 37th, 1000
do 38th, 10,000
do 39th, 500

At least 600 tickets to be drawn each day.
Present price of Tickets, \$10, and halves, quarters and eighths, in proportion.

LIBERTY ENGINE HOUSE LOTTERY.
Which will begin drawing early this Fall.
2 Prizes of \$20,000
1 " " 10,000
1 " " 5,000
1 " " 3,000
1 " " 2,000
1 " " 1,000
4 " " 500
10 " " 200
20 " " 100
30 " " 50
50 " " 20
97 " " 10
9080 " " 6
Only 27000 tickets—not two blanks to a prize.
Tickets \$5 each.
Orders for Tickets or shares, addressed to J. ROBINSON, State Lottery Office, 9th, Market st. Baltimore, will always meet the most prompt attention—foreign notes, prizes in other lotteries, or approved promissory notes, taken in payment for tickets.
Said Robinson publishes weekly for the use of his customers, and sends it to them gratis, a paper containing a list of all the drawings in all the lotteries he is engaged in, by which adventurers at a distance may examine their tickets as drawn—to persons who do not purchase tickets of Robinson, two dollars a year is charged for the paper. Postmasters who receive orders for tickets, are also entitled to it gratis.
The Trinity Church and Hospitable Lotteries have finished their drawings, and the Washington Monument will finish next week. Persons holding prizes, may receive the cash by forwarding them to the State Lottery Office.

BRUSH MANUFACTORY.
LANE & BEALE, of Philadelphia, BRUSH MAKERS,
RESPECTFULLY inform the public they have commenced a branch of their business in Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, PITTSBURG. As they intend carrying on the business extensively they will be able to supply the orders of Merchants and others, at any amount, at the Philadelphia prices, without carriage. From their long experience in the business, and having the best workmen employed, they can furnish
Brushes of every Description.
Of a superior quality, and on such terms as will be advantageous to the purchasers. In addition to their stock of Brushes, they have on hand & intend keeping a constant supply of Morgan's Patent
Boot-Cutters, Trees, Lasts, &c.
A quantity of Russia Bristles, for sale at the highest price given for HOGS' BRISTLES & COLT'S TAILS.
Pittsburg, May 4, 1814. 25-6m

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT Sec.
July Term, 1814.
John Moss against Charles Myers & Wm Moss debt } In Chanc
The defendant Myers having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules and regulations of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. On motion of the complainant, it is ordered that he do appear here on the 1st day of our next October term, and file his answer to the complainant's bill, or it will be taken as confessed against him—and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper, of this commonwealth, agreeably to law.
A Copy—Attest,
S. H. WOODSON, clerk.
35*

SHOE STORE.
HAY & BOARDMAN have just received an elegant assortment of **LADIES** and **GENTLEMEN** Morocco and Kid SHOES.—Likewise, Gen. Men and Youths Shoes, which are now steady for sale, opposite the Branch Bank.
32 Lexington, August 1, 1814.

PATENT LOOM.
LATELY INVENTED BY WALTER JAMES. THE Subscriber has the sole right to the use of this invention, and offers Patent Rights for counties, or single Looms for sale, on what he conceives advantageous terms, to manufacturers or purchasers for domestic use. The price for using a single loom is twenty-five dollars, and for the exclusive privilege of a county, will measurably depend on the population. The difference between James's and the loom in common use is this—by the aid of some simple machinery, the shuttle is thrown across the warp, the web is taken up on the beam, and the gears raised and lowered, without the aid of treadles, by the single act of drawing up the batten with one hand, and this additional machinery is neither costly, complex, or liable to go out of repair. Some of the advantages of this loom are—any one can weave on it, and its operations being guided by machinery, and consequently performed with more certainty than by the hand, the operator proceeds with much more expedition. It is stated that those who are accustomed to both this and the common fly shuttle loom, can weave more than double the quantity on this in the same time. The degree of correctness with which this loom is here represented, may be ascertained by an examination of one now in operation in the house adjoining Mr. C. Coyle's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.
As the subscriber has the sole right to the use of this invention for the state of Kentucky, (Nelson and Washington counties excepted,) he wishes to caution individuals against purchasing from any one else than himself, or those claiming under him, as so doing may be attended with unpleasant consequences.
The undersigned may generally be found at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, or at his residence near Lexington, who has for sale, an invoice of first, second and third quality Philadelphia made SADDLES.
JOHN L. MARTIN.
Lexington, September 23. 39

JANES'S LOOM.
This exquisite machine has been visited by numbers, and the more it is seen, the more it is admired. The proprietor for this state wishes to sell out his patent right in shares to a company—and we have little doubt, that if they will be content with a moderate price for the use of it (say 40) it will be found extremely to their own profit, as well as that of the public. With the aid of Carding and Spinning Machines, which are gradually getting into use, we shall manufacture our own stuffs so cheaply, as to supersede, in a considerable degree, the same qualities of European fabrics.
Mr. Richard Harris (and when we name him, we name a gentleman whose works in this city unquestionable place him among the first in the first class of our artists) speaks of this machine in the following terms:
"Not only is it H. much pleased with the indulgence allowed him of examining a machine constructed upon such perfect mechanical principles, and which performs the act of weaving with so much dispatch, ease to its attendant, and correctness in web; but when he considers that it requires only one hand of the artist to produce the whole operation, without the motion of the foot, he finds no hesitation in saying, that it has greatly the preference over any loom he has ever seen."
"Convinced of its great public and private utility, R. H. is of opinion that it is highly deserving of patronage, and hopes that the knowledge and experience of its benefit will be speedily diffused through our country."
Dr. James Mease, of Philadelphia, says, in a letter to Mr. Jefferson, of the 27th ult. "I have the pleasure to send you a printed specification of the Patent of James, for his newly invented loom, which is now in operation in this city. I visited the manufactory established by the person who bought the right of this state, and of those to the South, and was much gratified. We may say with respect to the loom, what the French Society of Agriculture said of your Plough: 'America received her Loom from Europe, and returned it perfected.'"
Mr. Jefferson, of whose skill in the arts we cannot say too much, terms it "a Loom of the most beautiful invention imaginable"—and says, "Nobody was more pleased than myself with its construction."—Richmond Enquirer.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
OPPOSITE the court-house, keeps constant for sale, a general assortment of **DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES & PAINTS** Physicians and Retailers of medicine in the neighboring towns, can be supplied on as good terms as they could be from the Seaports, without the delay and risk attending goods from there. A few of the most common articles are enumerated.
Aqua Fortis, Duplex and Oil of Vitriol, Aloes, Antimony, Annatto and Anniseed, Borax, Brazil wood and blue Vitriol, Camphor, Calomel and Cream of Tartar, Cantharides, Cochineal, & Coeulus Indicus, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs and Mace, Glauber, Rochell and Epsom Salts, Gum Arabic, Shellac, Copal and Myrrh, Ipecacuanha, Jalap and Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric and Ether, Magnesia, Manna and Senna, Oil of Almonds, Olives and Cinnamon, — Anniseed, Mint and Pennyroyal, Peruvian Bark and Castor Oil, Quicksilver and Red Precipitate, Sal Ammoniac, Vitriol and Emery, Tincture of Bark, Myrrh and Rhubarb, Tartar, Emetic and Lunar Caustic, Vials, Vial Corks and Phosphorus.
PATENT MEDICINES by the dozen or single, Anderson's, Scott's Golden Tincture, Pills, Haerlem Oil, — Bilious, Godfrey's Cordial, Chisholm's Anti-bilious Marking Ink, Bateman's Drops, Sturs' Opodeldoo, British Oil, Hooper's Pills, Columbian do, Turlington's Balsam, Ching's Lozenges, Worm Tea, Essence of Peppermint Wormseed Oil.
PAINTS.
Red and White Lead, Prussian Blue and Droplake, Rose Pink and Stone Ocher, Dutch Pink and Umbre, Patent and King's Yellow, Spanish Brown and Whiting, Lamp Black and Ivory Black, Vermilion and Verdigrise, Turpentine and Copal Varnish, English Gold Leaf.
For sale 15 Barrels LINSEED OIL, a part of it old Oil.
27-6m Lexington, June 30, 1814.

WANTED.
TWO or THREE boys as Apprentices to learn the Carpenter's Trade.
M. KENNEDY.
Lexington, August 1, 1814. 31

THOS. H. PINDELL,
IS just receiving in addition to his former stock, a complete and splendid assortment of **MERCHANDIZE**, Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which he will dispose of on good terms at his stand formerly occupied by J. & D. Maccoun, opposite the Court-house, on Main-street.
13-1f Lexington, March 28, 1815.

JUST RECEIVED,
Northern Cheese, French Brandy, Rum, Shad, Madder, Raisins.
N. BURROWES.
GREENVILLE SPRINGS
Public Entertainment will continue to be kept during the fall and winter months at the above place, by H. PALMER.
September 19, 1814. 38
JUST received and for sale by J. Downing, a quantity of **PRINTING INK**, of a superior quality.
Also a fount of **PICA**, nearly new.
J. DOWNING.
Sept. 19. 38.

TO PRINTERS.
FOR SALE—A SMALL PRINTING OFFICE, entirely new, Enquire at this Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
TWO or THREE BOYS from 16 to 17 years of age, who can come well recommended, as apprentices to the Tanning and Currying business.
A. LOGAN & SON.
Lexington, Sept. 16. 38-4

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.
JOHN LOWRY.
HIRAM SHAW.
Sept. 19. 38
N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by J. LOWRY.

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,
HAVE established a **NAIL MANUFACTORY**, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States.
A Black-Smith's shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line will be executed on the shortest notice and the best manner.
Those who think proper to favour us with their custom can be supplied by wholesale or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & L. HAWKINS, on Main street.
August 8, 1814.

STEAM MILL COTTON FACTORY.
LEWIS SANDERS and Co. have commenced their Cotton Spinning Factory, by Steam, at Sanders, two and a half miles west of Lexington. The Steam Engine built and constructed by Daniel Large, engineer, Philadelphia, upon Watt and Boulton's plan, with some of his own improvements.
Their Cotton Yarn will be sold at the old prices at the factory, and at the store of John Scott, Jr. in town.
No. 8 83 cents No. 15 125 cents
9 87 16 131 1/2
10 94 17 137 1/2
11 100 18 144
12 108 19 150
13 112 20 156 1/2
14 118 21 162 1/2

Families and Manufacturers will find great advantage from the use of the short hank in preference to the long, being more even and regular as to size and less liable to tangle from handling, particularly in dyeing.
Our hanks are made of seven skeins, eighty threads in a skein, one and a half yards round, making eight hundred and forty yards in each hank—as many hanks as weighs a pound is the number. No. 10 is ten hanks of 840 yards each, is eight thousand four hundred yards, equal to two dozen and four cuts of the gauge reele of 120 threads two & a half yards round.
Wanted at the factory, Tallow, Hogs Lard and most of the articles usually sold at market.
Lexington, May 16, 1814. 20-1f

Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.
I. & E. WOODRUFF,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand, opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.
THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND, An elegant assortment of
Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS, Which they will sell much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

ALL KINDS OF
Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.
ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tonge, Door Knockers, &c.
Which they will dispose of very low for Cash.
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.
CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c. ALWAYS ON HAND.
They have just received an extensive assortment of
Saddlery, &c.
All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.
The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.
Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-1f